

## THE STATE OF OHIO.

The new Constitution of the State of Ohio, adopted last week by a vote of the People, is to go into operation on the first day of September next. The first election for officers under its provisions is to take place on the second Tuesday in October, when a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General, five Judges of the Supreme Court, and a Board of Public Works, consisting of three members, are to be chosen by the people of the State at large. In addition to these officers, the people of the various counties and districts will have to elect sundry county officers, including judges and clerks of the inferior courts, and members of the Legislature.

The term of office of all the officers under the old Constitution expires on the second Monday of January next, at which time the terms of the new officers commence, with the exception of the Judges of the Supreme, Common Pleas, and Probate Courts, and the Clerk of Common Pleas, whose terms of office do not commence until the second Monday of January, 1852. The Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati are to be abolished after the second Monday of February, 1853.

The following is a summary of the leading provisions of the new Constitution:

The Bill of Rights, besides the usual declarations, provides that no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the General Assembly. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief. Imprisonment for debt is forbidden, but our laws have done this for many years. Private property shall be inviolate, but subject to the public welfare; when taken in time of war or other public emergency, imperatively requiring the use of the property, or for the purpose of raising revenue, compensation shall be made to the owner in money; and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public use, compensation shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without regard for the benefit to any party of the community.

The Legislature is to consist of a Senate of thirty-five members, and a House of one hundred; term of office in both houses two years; biennial sessions, commencing in January, 1853, a majority of all the members elected to be a quorum; and no law to be passed without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected in each house; and no bill to contain more than one subject. No appointing power to be exercised by the Assembly, except as prescribed in the constitution and in the election of United States Senators; and in these cases the vote to be taken by a majority of the whole.

The Executive to consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General, to be elected by the people—the auditor for a term of four years, the rest for two years. The Governor has no veto.

The Judiciary is composed of five supreme judges, twenty-one judges of the common pleas, one judge of probate in each county, and a number of justices of the peace, all of whom are to be elected by the people. The Supreme Court, held by the five supreme judges, is to sit at the seat of government, and elsewhere if provided by law. District Courts, held by one supreme judge and three judges of the common pleas, to sit in each county at such places as may be provided by law, to sit in each county as often as the common pleas judges, to sit in each county as often as may be provided by law.

A thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State is to be supported by taxation and the proceeds of the various funds arising from the sale of school lands, the principal of all such funds to remain undiminished, and only the interest used.

The State is prohibited from contracting debts to a greater aggregate amount than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend in time of war. The credit of the State is not to be given or loaned, nor is the State to own any stock in any company, or assume the debt of any municipal or other incorporation, except debts to repel invasion, &c. The General Assembly cannot authorize any county, city, town, or township to become, by vote of the citizens or otherwise, a stockholder in any company, or to raise money for or loan its credit to any company.

A sinking fund is to be provided for paying the interest on the public debt, and discharging the principal in about thirty years, to consist of the income from public works and such other funds as may be provided by law and raised by taxation.

All the militia officers of the line are to be elected by persons subject to military duty in their respective districts. In county and township organizations, all officers are to be elected by ballot, for terms of one year in townships, and not to exceed three years in the counties. Beyond this the subject is left to the control of the Legislature.

No poll tax shall be levied. All moneys and credits, all real and personal property, be taxed; but heretofore public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property not exceeding two hundred dollars for each individual, may be exempted by law. Banks shall be taxed upon the gross amount of their effects of every description, without regard to the nature of the business.

The General Assembly is prohibited from passing any special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be formed under general laws, which may be altered or repealed. Each stockholder is individually liable for corporate debts to such an extent as may be prescribed by law; but at least to an amount equal to his stock, or to a law authorizing association of banks, provided such bank shall not be subject to the people and approved by a majority.

Commissioners are to be appointed to reform, revise, simplify, and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms, and proceedings of the courts of record, who shall, as far as practicable and expedient, provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law and of the distinction between law and equity.

No person engaged in a duel can hereafter hold any office in the State. Lotteries are prohibited. Separate amendments to the constitution may be submitted to the people by three-fifths of the members elected to each branch of the Assembly, and voted upon at the next legislative election. Two-thirds of each House concurring, may call a convention to revise the constitution, which shall be submitted to the people. Every twentieth year, said question must be submitted to the people.

UTAH.—Accounts from the Great Salt Lake are received to April 20th. The Indians have given the Mormons much trouble by stealing their horses and otherwise committing depredations upon their property. The population of Great Salt Lake city is now estimated at only 4,000. Money is scarce. Wheat is \$4 a bushel. An exploring expedition has started for Iron county, or Little Salt Lake. It is believed that gold will be found there. Governor Young accompanied the expedition. An establishment has been erected for the manufacture of beet sugar. Emigrants are requested to bring out all the sugar beet seed that they can get.

ARIZONA.—Died at his residence in the vicinity of Greenville (Tenn.) on Saturday, 7th instant. He was 106 years four months and a few days old.

NAVAL.—A letter from Montevideo of April 23d says: "The American squadron is now here, consisting of the frigate Congress, (the flag ship), the sloop-of-war St. Louis, and the brig Bainbridge. The Congress has just returned from a cruise off the coast. The St. Louis is expected from Rio de Janeiro, and will sail to-morrow for Buenos Ayres."

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.—Among the passengers by the steamer Arctic, arrived in New York on the 23d instant, was the most Rev. Archbishop of New York, who left Liverpool on the 11th instant.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY WYTHE, we learn from the Baltimore papers, is the name of the nominee of the Democrats of the Baltimore district for Congress. The Telegraph wires were at fault in bringing up a different name, though evidently meaning the same person.

CASE OF GOOD HOPE.—The latest advice as to the 2d of May. Sir Harry Good had scarcely kept his ground, and was anxiously awaiting reinforcements from England. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Singapore, with 300 troops, had arrived, but her Majesty's steamer Vulcan had not. A Kafir chief, whose alliance the Governor relied upon, had gone over to the enemy. The boats were taking the field. In an engagement with the enemy 125 of the British troops, men and officers, had been slain.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the Little Miami railroad on the 18th instant. When about fifteen miles from the city of Xenia, a passenger train, consisting of a locomotive, a passenger car, and a baggage car, was struck by a freight train, and the passenger car and baggage car were thrown off and completely demolished. There were a great number of passengers, all of whom were more or less injured.

## THE "RIGHT OF SECESSION."

A belief, says the Mason (Ala.) Republican, in the doctrine of the right of secession is now culminated by the Disunionists, as the fundamental condition of the preservation of our liberties. Such, certainly, formed no part of the political creed of the framers of our republican Government. Washington's advice to his countrymen in his Farewell Address, although it is familiar to every one, is but too little heeded. "The Union," said he, "the Union of our Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. And again:

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Such, also, was the estimate that Mr. Jefferson placed upon the National Union. In his first inaugural Address on the 4th of March, 1801, he said: "If there be any among you who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it."

So, likewise, Mr. Madison, in his inaugural on the 4th of March, 1809, taught his countrymen "to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness."

Such were the opinions and doctrines as taught by the Fathers of the Confederacy, and who devoutly prayed that the Union might be perpetual. If they differ somewhat from the opinions and doctrines of those who are laboring to dissolve the Union as soon as possible, we apprehend that they are entitled to as much weight and influence in the deliberations of the American people.

On the same subject as the above the following (Georgia) Chronicle of Saturday last, is well worthy of the reader's attention:

As the question, whether secession is "a constitutional right" or one reserved by the States, and therefore independent of the Constitution, is now discussed with great earnestness and zeal by the disunionists and their organs in Georgia, most of whom proclaim it a "constitutional right," it may not be improper to submit the following very orthodox and catholic opinion of the Charleston Mercury, whose orthodoxy in such matters we presume the party and its organs in Georgia will not question.

It is very seldom that we concur in the Mercury's opinions upon political or constitutional questions, as its ultraism almost always leads it far beyond our position; but this instance forms an exception to the general rule, and we therefore commend its views to the consideration of its sympathizers in Georgia.

It is proper to remark that the Mercury introduces the opinion in a brief commendatory notice of a speech delivered by Mr. KITT, of Orangeburg, before the 'Southern Rights Association' of that district, in which the right of secession was proclaimed "a constitutional right," from which the Mercury thus dissent:

"In one particular we should qualify our entire assent to the views of the speaker, though we do not suppose that we really differ from him. We refer to his assertion that 'secession is a constitutional right.' Properly speaking, the constitution embodies the rights of the Federal Government, not the rights of the States. To the latter belong all the powers and rights that are not surrendered to the former. On this point we find what we consider the true statement of the case in a speech delivered in the North Carolina Senate at Raleigh, by the Hon. Wm. B. Stewart. In reply to an opponent who had relied on Mr. Clay's pronouncement that there could be no right of secession because it was not specified in the constitution, Mr. Stewart said: 'The gentleman from Guilford looks into the constitution of the United States, not to find what rights his constituents have surrendered, but to find what rights his constituents have reserved. He looks into the constitution, and he finds that the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare.' This proposition I now maintain, and have heretofore maintained on the floor of the Senate, as in strict conformity with the theory of our Government; and if it has not been surrendered by the people, it is unquestionably reserved to them."

Ma. WEBSTER AND THE YOUNG MEN OF LOWELL.

The Young Men of Lowell, Massachusetts, having addressed a Letter to Mr. WEBSTER, inviting him to visit that city at his convenience, have received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Few things of the kind could give me more real pleasure than the receipt of your letter. I thank you for my own account, and I thank you, if I may venture so to say, in behalf of the good men of the country, for the warm interest which you take in support of the Constitution and the Union. These high concerns must very shortly devolve upon those who are now the young men of the country; and there could be no better omen of their continuance and maintenance than that those young men are found, to a very great extent, resolved, with firmness and vigor, to uphold the glorious institutions of their ancestors.

I do not expect, gentlemen, to be in Massachusetts for any considerable number of days until the end of next month. You may rest assured, however, that when I shall be at home long enough to have a day for that purpose, I shall not fail to comply with your kind and friendly invitation.

Yours, with true respect,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices have been received at New York from Buenos Ayres to April 28th; Montevideo, May 1st; and Rio de Janeiro, May 12th. The Commercial Advertiser says:

"The Brazilian Government appears now to be earnestly suppressing the slave trade; and it is understood that the Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before the Chambers all the correspondence with Great Britain and France upon the subject."

"The Chambers were opened on the 3d of May by the Emperor in person. In a somewhat demurely address the Emperor congratulated the Representatives upon the freedom of the empire from any revolutionary disturbances."

"The surplus revenue for 1850-53 was estimated at \$1,311,421. Still business was not accounted as in a healthy condition. Stocks were heavy, but imports of British manufactured goods continued upon an extended scale."

"The coffee crop, it was believed, would be at least an average crop. The new coffee proves to be of unusually good quality."

"The intelligence from the other points is of no importance. The old quarrels of the Argentine Republic are apparently as far from settled as ever, and proclamations against Rome, &c. are still in vogue."

IMPORTANT TO TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—A Telegraph crew, in which an operator was called upon to disclose a communication that passed over the line, and refused, was before the Court of Common Pleas, in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning. Judge KIRK, in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, the operator was bound to disclose the contents of a telegraphic communication when required to do so in a legal proceeding, as it was not among the class of cases which have the privilege of being withheld from the public. The written opinion of the Court will be hereafter delivered. Judge CAMPBELL dissented, and stated that he also would give a written dissenting opinion.

## THE U. STATES AND "THE WORLD'S FAIR."

The following article from a London print, which a friend has forwarded to us, is in no different a spirit from most of the remarks in the London journals on the American part in the Great Exhibition, that we lay it before our readers. In doing so, of course, we do not endorse all its views or expressions, however right in the main.

FROM THE LONDON STANDARD OF JUNE 3.

While all eyes are intensely directed, every month and we believe justly so, in commendation of the grand Exhibition to be seen in Hyde Park, and while columns after columns are written in its praise by the press of the metropolis, we perceive with surprise and regret the croaking jargon which disfigures the columns of our transatlantic brethren, in reference to the asserted paucity and inferiority of their contributions to the show. Foremost in this unbecoming warfare, we perceive the Times and the Morning Chronicle, calling out rivalry of inferior note when their own exertions fall short. From the Times no one now expects to find any thing generous and noble—the organ of the moneyocracy of Mammon—

"The basest spirit that fell from Heaven." The only thing the journal alluded to looks at, can dwell on, or praise, is dear gold and cheap corn; the one commodity gained by traffic without profit, and the other produced by labor without remuneration; to stuff the bellies of the golden gods to the utmost possible extent, but at the least possible expense. From the Morning Chronicle we expected something different; especially while it was lecturing so strongly upon Protectionist leaders for want of courtesy, we should hardly have expected that it would so incautiously have committed itself in a course in which the total want of generosity and the deepest ingratitude is shown.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the public and the journals in question, especially our transatlantic brethren, of their advice, and following out their precept and their principles, the free-trade statesmen in America crushed the manufactures and energies of their own country, in order that they might thereby, as they were, extend and support ours, which long protection, producing abundant capital, had rendered more perfect than the free-trade system of our countrymen sought for the ornamental more than the useful, regardless of the cost. While our Government, by the advice of the journals in question, reduced the duties on all foreign raw produce and materials necessary to support our manufactures, the United States administration, by the same advice, and under daily promptings from the journals, taxed all the raw materials of every kind introduced into the United States necessary for the carrying on any manufactures in that country, thereby annihilating, as far as it was able, the industry and manufactures of that country, in order to afford a paramount preponderance to Manchester and Scotland.

Under such disadvantages, it is possible, or could it be expected, that a young and rising nation like the United States should come in competition with this country in anything that is very gay, very gaudy, and highly ornamental, such things are, after all, of small importance when compared to those that are really useful in civilized life. Certainly not, and to reproduce our friends' own words, "it shows a great deficiency of judgment, and should not be aluded to except at the same time glancing at the negro fish-pot brought from a British colony (St. Christopher's) to show to the Cockneys in Hyde Park; a curiosity which any one in the place from whence it came would have kicked out of his way with scorn." It is not our friends' own words, but a more ungenerous on the part of the instructors who undertook, after the Americans have by their advice pursued a system which has kept them back from success in competition and rivalry, to sneer at (so Satan treats all those who obey him) and treat them lightly? This is not fair. This is not British. But do not let our countrymen be uneasy.

Our transatlantic brethren, in the next Fair that may be held, not only in manufactures, but in most other things. Sculptures, statues, vases, and paintings will follow respectively, and in course. Nor are we afraid, though they do so. There is room enough in the world for all, and the territories of Great Britain and the United States will not be fully peopled at the end of a hundred years hence. There is, however, this difference between the two nations, and a material difference it is, that the mass of the population of the United States are in such circumstances that they can afford to purchase, to eat, and to wear, and to use these superior articles, which the mass of our population can hardly afford the expense necessary to look at.

After all, what are all these jargon and scold about? The American articles are, like the industrial people they come from, and the position, the advancing position, in civilization which they hold, more for use than for ornament. With them their first and proper object is to learn how and by what means and instruments they can cultivate the earth to the greatest advantage, plough the ocean with the greatest speed and safety, build dwellings with the greatest efficiency and economy, and spread education and knowledge with the greatest effect and celerity. In all these points our transatlantic friends stand forward in a position wherein they need not be ashamed to stand, and which they well need to despise the egotism and the vanity of our friends, who show the remarks of those who now stand still or retrograde while they advance, must advance, and will advance rapidly in their career of improvement and power.

KIDNEY RECAPTURED.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday says: "A Mexican woman, named Anastasia de la Trinidad de Mendez, who was obliged to fly from her country owing to the kindness with which she had treated some sick Americans, on Friday left Pittsburg to return home. The volunteers in this city and the vicinity who served in the war raised three hundred dollars to defray the expenses of the trip."

JUDGE BAYAN MULLANBY died suddenly at St. Louis in the night of the 14th instant. In making this announcement, "the Intelligence" of that city says:

"This event has not come unexpectedly upon the community. For some months past his habits of life have been such as to warrant the apprehension that he would go off with some sudden disease, as has proved to be the case. He was the only son of the late JON MULLANBY, of this city, who when very young was seized with the cholera, and died in half a million of dollars. Liberally educated, and with an ample fortune, few men have commenced life with more brilliant prospects. For several years he was the Judge of the Circuit Court of this county, and was at one time Mayor of the city. In both these responsible offices he discharged his duties with remarkable fidelity, firmness, and impartiality, but always with certain reservations which he was not supposed even then that his mind was partially unclouded. Since then these eccentricities had increased to such a degree as to produce a very general impression that he was insane. Two juries were empanelled at different periods to pass upon the question of his sanity, but both of which found that he was sane mind; but he was subject to certain eccentricities of conduct, which were partly natural, and partly produced by intemperate habits to which he was subject in the latter part of his life. But, with all his eccentricities, Judge MULLANBY had some striking traits of character which were worthy of all commendation. In works of genuine charity he was always in the front rank; close in his feelings, and his hands were ever open to the poor. This ennobling trait would have redeemed his character from a thousand faults. Just and upright in his dealings, firm and impartial as a judge, faithful and assiduous in the discharge of public trusts, the mantle of charity, now that he is gone, should cover the minor blemishes of a character marked by these rare qualities. He died unmarried and in the prime of his manhood."

DEATH OF THE OWNER OF MONTMORRENCY FALLS.—A correspondent writes from Quebec, under date of June 16th, an account of his visit to the beautiful Falls of Montmorency, and adds:

"Mr. PATTERSON, who owned these falls, &c., and all the land on both sides of the river for twenty miles up and down the river before we were there, and we saw his funeral procession, which was about one and a half miles long, composed almost entirely of his tenants, who rode in carriages and their little carts, with long streamers and black crepe flying from their hats. He was a Scotchman by birth, and came to Canada a poor boy; but being shrewd and industrious, worked his way up, until he died one of the richest men in the province."

MARYLAND TOBACCO CROP.—The Marlboro' Gazette says: "We have made diligent inquiry, and from all sections of the tobacco-growing State, we find the opinion prevails that it is impossible to make any thing but a average crop this season; then the fly was more than usually destructive to the young plants, and after they had grown beyond the ravages of this insect, the weather became cool and dry, with hard winds, and many places the beds have failed, and are every where fast failing. We are, however, very much encouraged, who have no plants at all, and are depending on their neighbors. For three weeks there has been no rain in this neighborhood, and but little in any section of the country—and well judging planters say that the prospects for planting are worse than at this time last year. Last year's crop was a short short of an average, and there is no hope that there will be a greater yield this season, and it may be much less."

EXECUTION.—John Tighman, who was convicted at the Fall term of Craven County (N. C.) Superior Court of the murder of Joseph J. Tighman, suffered the extreme penalty of death by hanging, on the 14th instant. The place of execution was about half a mile from the county jail. A large crowd of people, estimated at between four and five thousand, was on the ground to witness the execution.

## THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AND ITS GRADUATES.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

We have before us a Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy from March, 1802, to January 1, 1850, which comprises the whole existence of the institution, except the last two years. The Register is a very instructive document historically, but still more in producing the higher results of education.

Before we touch on the statistics of educational results exhibited in this roll, let us notice two or three facts in its early history. When the Military Academy was first established it had no Professors as such, and no Cadets as such, of the Academy. There were two cadets attached to each company of artillery and to each captain of engineers. These cadets of companies were collected at West Point, and then instructed by officers of engineers.

The first instructor appointed to West Point was W. A. BARRETT, captain of engineers, appointed April 1, 1802. The second was JAMES HANFORD, captain of engineers, appointed May 3, 1802. Mr. Barrett was acting Professor of Mathematics, and Mr. Hanford acting Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. These two gentlemen were the only teachers at West Point for the next two or three years. In that time Gen. JOSEPH G. SWIFT, of the engineers, Gen. ARMITAGE, of the engineers, Col. BOWDITCH, of the ordnance, and Col. McRAE, of the engineers, were cadets.

The Academy remained in this form till 1815, when, in preparation for the war with Great Britain, it was re-organized. A corps of Cadets in a corps of Professors were provided for, as members of the institution, and appointed as such. The first Professor appointed under the new organization was JAMES MANFIELD, appointed to the Professorship of Philosophy, ALVIN PARTRIDGE, Professor of Mathematics, CHRISTIAN E. ZELLER, Teacher of Drawing, and FLORENCE DE MASSER, Teacher of French. Of these Professors, Col. Manfield remained in the institution sixteen years after his second appointment. Capt. Partridge remained five years, Mr. Zeller seven years, and Mr. Masser three years. The Professors of Engineering, Chemistry, and Ethics were subsequently filled as the institution and its course of instruction were enlarged.

In 1817, Col. STEPHEN THAYER, now stationed in Boston, was appointed Superintendent; the Superintendent of the Institution being always appointed from the Corps of Engineers. This gentleman was, in manners, character, energy, dignity, and information, admirably adapted to the position, and it was under his administration that the institution was brought to that perfect order and discipline which it has ever since maintained. He united at once those rare qualities, so seldom found together, and yet so necessary to a public institution—a firm government and an amiable disposition; a manly dignity and the most polished manners.

In the first five years of his administration there was the same struggle for the supremacy of discipline which goes on in all places where many youths are collected. It was not till after two or three insurrections, repeated punishments, and the unyielding infliction of punishment, that the young men came to know that resistance was in vain, and obedience the first principle of a sound education. Col. Thayer remained at West Point fifteen years, and was relieved at his own request.

Such was the history of the formation and organization of the Military Academy at West Point. Though the Government has expended much more money recently, and added many appliances for its convenience and comfort, yet the essential character of its instruction and discipline has not changed in the last twenty years.

There are now (including the Military Staff) forty Professors, Teachers, and Assistants, of whom more than half are lieutenants in the army, who are often retained for a year or two after their graduation to serve as instructors. As they are generally assigned to the new class, they do not come in contact with their old associates, and they make admirable teachers.

In practical results, the roll of pupils graduated at West Point may be compared safely with that of any college or university in the world. It is true that the graduates of West Point have exhibited their usefulness chiefly in two or three departments of life; but they are distinguished by one remarkable feature, that there are scarcely any of them who fail in anything they undertake, while of the graduates of colleges large numbers are continually sinking in the conflict of life.

The following is a brief statistical table of results among the graduates:

Number of graduates.....	1,449
In service.....	611
Died in service.....	248
Killed in battle.....	69
Resigned.....	449
Disbanded.....	28
Dismissed.....	18
Casualties.....	5
Dropped.....	13

Of the 449 who at different times have resigned, nearly all have been distinguished in their several employments. The following are some of them:

Civil engineers.....	130
Chief engineers.....	28
Presidents of colleges.....	6
Principals of academies, &c.....	27
Professors, teachers, &c.....	90
Attorneys at law.....	82
Members of Congress.....	8
Members of the Legislature.....	41
Clergymen, (two bishops).....	15
Authors.....	12
Editors.....	11

Besides these, many of them were engaged in other employments of civil pursuit. It appears that 243 have been engaged either as civil engineers or teachers. Although not in the army, it can hardly be said that any of these are out of their proper vocation. Civil engineering and teaching are two departments for which the education of West Point admirably adapts its pupils. The Register is prepared by Capt. G. W. CULLUM, of the Engineers, and has the merit of being the most full and accurate account which can any where be found of the life and pursuits of the members of any public body. It will make a valuable document for history.

## A NEW MOTIVE POWER ANNOUNCED.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Mr. EDITOR: Having noticed an article in one of the daily papers of Friday last, in which it was stated that a new motive power, that is likely to supersede the use of steam, in which the description betrayed an complete ignorance of the scientific principles involved in the invention that in justice to the inventors and their splendid discovery I feel constrained to ask the liberty of giving a concise and clear statement of what is claimed as the result of experiments made up to this time, so far as this invention is concerned. After a long series of experiments, during a period of more than eight years, originating in a suggestion made on seeing a common spinning top in motion, the inventors have succeeded in arranging an engine so as to secure the full effective action of atmospheric pressure to any extent as a motor, without exhaustion, in connection with centrifugal force. In the article referred to, quicksilver is spoken of as being the moving power or cause, which would be about as rational as to say the paddle-wheels of a steamboat propelled the engine.

I shall only presume upon asking the liberty, through your columns, of in some measure setting the matter in its true light before the public, who will in a short time be enabled to judge for themselves of the value of this discovery. I have, in connection with some of our most scientific mathematicians and mechanics, through the politeness of the inventors, had the privilege of examining their diagrams and calculations, and have no hesitation in saying that a complete demonstration attends every step of their progress in this very important and new discovery. Instead of trying to cheat by leverage and gravity, they combine gravity or pressure and centrifugal force, in the same manner as they act in nature to produce rotation in matter; recognizing both as independent and available principles on forces acting at right angles with each other, in the ratio of the square of their velocity; the centrifugal force being evolved from rotation without 'exiting' or any way retarding it, and is used in this invention not to produce motion, but to perpetuate a vacuum, which is but the measure of power, gravity or pressure being the propelling power acting on quicksilver or any other liquid—the power of the vacuum being equal to the pressure created, whatever that may be.

H. L. STUART, 300 Broadway.

Ice is produced by steam power at the London Exhibition. The apparatus is capable of freezing more than one hundred quarts of water in six different sorts are produced in one machine. The water is frozen in a chamber, the inside and outside of which is a freezing mixture. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this is common. It is produced by steam power at the London Exhibition.

TO MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this is common.

holding devices of water, and many bottles of wine.

## A NEW POLITICAL HISTORY FORTHCOMING.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

We learn from Washington that Col. BENTON, who is now in that city, is engaged in the preparation of a history of the working of the Government from the day he took his seat in the United States Senate to the 4th of March last, a period of thirty-one consecutive years, during which he was a member of that body. Into that history he will doubtless include sundry extracts from his speeches, some of which have been marked with extraordinary ability and research.

The period alluded to has been full of exciting and important events, both in and out of Congress; and, if an impartial history can be furnished of the working of our Government during that interval, it will be invaluable not only to the present generation, but to posterity. Whether Col. Benton is able to do himself his high strong personal statements and prejudices as to an impartial history of events in which he himself was a prominent actor, we will not undertake to decide. That he aims to be impartial we do not doubt, but it requires a mighty effort to overcome the tendencies of his nature. In other respects few men are better qualified to do justice to the subject. He is a dictionary of facts; his memory is an inexhaustible store-house; and there are within his reach an abundance of illustrative papers and documents, public and private. It is known to many that Colonel Benton has long contemplated this history of the workings of our Government and of parties. He had intended to leave it for publication after his decease, but being now out of the public service he will publish it soon.

A correspondent at Washington, who, we presume, has some knowledge of the character of the work, says: "I predict for it an extraordinary run, an extraordinary abuse from those who have unjustly had credit with the party for more Jacksonian Democracy than the history will be likely to allow, and an extraordinary defence from its author."

Speaking of the same forthcoming work, the "North American" says:

"This distinguished ex-Senator (Col. BENTON) is about to undertake a literary labor worthy of his remarkable career, and equal to the scholarship and ability with which his public life has been singularly illustrated. As the giving out of the press on this subject has been imperfect, we are able to say, upon satisfactory information, that Mr. BENTON has entered into an arrangement with a house of standing in Boston for the publication of his forthcoming work. It is intended to embrace all his important speeches during a period of thirty years back, and some of his writings of earlier date, with a connecting contemporary history of the times, and more particularly of the Administrations which succeeded each other during the last third of a century."

"Few of our public men are better fitted for this laborious and important undertaking than he who has engaged to devote his time and talents to it. Mr. Benton's mind is analytical, and, therefore, fortunately well adapted to this particular sort of labor; since, amidst the mass of confused and redundant material before him, it will become necessary, in order to render his book valuable, to select that which will most readily engage public attention, and at the same time furnish useful instruction. The toil which would dishearten ordinary men will be to him a pleasure and pastime, not only for the personal pride which is necessarily attached to any thing connected with personal history, but also because he has long schooled himself to a system of study, research, and composition which does not admit of indolence or weariness."

"We expect from him a work which will doubtless be full of partialities—the personal views, feelings, and prejudices natural to the man and the politician; but which will be a valuable historical record notwithstanding."

## FROM PERU.